Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1835. NUMBER 2

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

POETRY.

TO THE EAGLE.

BY PERCIVAL.

Bird of the broad and sweeping wing,
Thy house is high in heaven,
Where wide the storms their banners fling,
And the tempest clouds are driven.
Thy throne is on the mountain top;
Thy fields the boundless air;
And hoary peaks, that proudly prop
The skies, thy dwellings are.

Thou sittest like a thing of light
Amidst the noon tide blaze;
The midway sun is clear and bright;
It cannot dim thy gaze.
Thy pinions to the rushing blast,
O'er the bursting billow spread,
Where the vessel plunges, hurry past,
Like an angel of the dead.

Thou art perched aloft on the beetling crag,
And the waves are white below,
And on, with haste that cannot lag,
They rush in an endless flow.
Again thou hast plumed thy wing for flight
To the lands beyond the sea,
And away, like a spirit wreathed in light,
Thou hurriest, wild and free.

Thou hurriest over the myriad waves,
And thou leavest them all behind;
Thou sweepest that place of unkown graves,
Fleet as the tempest wind.
When the night storm grows dim and dark,
With a shrill and boding scream,
Thou rushes by the foundering bark
Quick as a passing dream.

Lord of the boundless realms of air,
In thy imperial name
The hearts of all the bold and ardent dare
The dangerous path of fame.
Beneath the shade of thy golden wings,
The Roman legions bore,
From the river of Egypt's cloudy springs,
Their pride of the polar shore.

For thee they fought, for the they fell,
And their oath was on the laid;
To the clarions raised their swell,
And the dying warrior prayed.
Thou wert, through an age of death and fears,
The image of pride and power,
Till the gathered rage of a thousand years
Burst forth in one awful hour.

And then a deluge of wrath it came,
And the nations shook with dread;
And it swept the earth till its fields were flame,
And piled with the mingled dead.
Kings were rolled in the wasteful flood
With the low and crouching slave;
And together lay, in a shroud of blood,
The coward and the brave.

And where was then thy fearless flight?
O'er the dark, and mysterious sea,
To the lands that caught the setting light,
The cradle of liberty.
There, on the silent and lonely shore,
For ages I watched alone,
And the world in its darkness asked no more
Where the glorious bird had flown.

But then came a bold and hardy few,
And they braved the unknown wave;
I caught afar the wandering crew,
And I knew they were high and brave.
I wheeled around the welcome bark
As it sought the desolate shore,
And up to heaven, like a joyous lark,
My quivering pinions bore.

And now that bold and hardy few
Are a nation wide and strong;
And danger and doubt I have led them through
And they worship my song;
And over their bright and glancing arms,
On field, and lake, and sea,
With an eye that fires, and a spell that charms,
I guide them to victory.

From Waldie's Circulating Library.

Extract from the "Cruise of the Midge."

"Your doctrine is orthodox, highly orthodox, I may not impuge it—certainly not; I only say that you dwell too little on the high and incomprehensible mysteries of our faith, which certainly no man can understand, and rather delight yourself in"—

Mr. Bland, all gentle as he was, here broke in, for he had a spice of courage in him, that when he thought himself or friends unfairly attacked, never failed to prove sufficient for the occasion.

Doctor Soorock, surprised at the interruption, made several attempts to go on, but Mr. Bland held his own with unlooked-for energy; as he spoke as follows:—

"My dear doctor—you allow my doctrine to be orthodox, and I humbly trust is it so, and if I living here in a beautiful pastoral country, amongst a happy and contented people, lean more to praising the Almighty for his goodness than bowing before his throne in dust and ashes, I hope I shall not be held guilty of any great crime there!" Here the fine old man pointed up towards heaven, his face kindling as he spoke. "When Moses Bland, my helper there, came to the kirk to preach the day you indicate, all nature was rejoicing.

"It was a beautiful summer's day. I had scarcely ever seen the outline of the mountain so hard and clear and sharply defined, as it hove up and out, high into the cold pure blue of the cloudless sky. The misty cap that usually conceals the bald peak yonder, had blown off before the fresh breeze that rustled cheerly among the twittering leaves; disclosing the gray scalp, the haunt of the glen and the eagle, with the glittering streaks of unmelted but not unsunned snow filling the wrinkle-like storm rifts; whose ice-fed streamlets loomed in the distance still and fixed like frozen gouts of pure sea foam, but lower down sparkled in the sun, flowing with a perceptible motion as if the hoary giant had been shedding glad tears of dropping diamonds.

"Still nearer, the silver chainlets of their many rills were welded into one small waterfall, that leapt from its rocky ledge, white as the reaths that fed it; bending and wavering in the breeze, and gradually thinning as it fell into the Gray Mare's Tail, until it blew off in smoke, and vanished altogether, scarcely moistening the black and mossagrown stones of the shallow basin beneath. Below this and skirting the dry region of shingle, the paired moorfowl, for the cheepers hadna taken wing yet, were whirring among the purple heather, that glowed under the bright sunlight, as if the mountain had been girdled in with a ruby zone; while father down, the sheep bleating to their lambs, powdered the whole green hillside, like pearls sprinkled on a velvet mantle.

"The kine were lowing in the valley, as they stood knee-deep in the cool burn, whisking away the flies, under the vocal shadow of the overhanging saughs. The gray heron was floating above the spungy *flows*, from spring to spring, from one dark green tuft of rushes to another, so ghostlike, that you could not tell it from its shadow; the birds were singing among the trees; the very crackling of the furze pods in the sun had an exhilarating and joyous sound; and the drowsy and moaning hum of the myriads of bees, that floated into the wee auld kirk through the open window, from the plane-trees that overshadowed it; dangerous as the sound wad hae been to a prosey preacher, on a sultry Sabbath,"—(here old Clour cocked his eye)—"it was but a soothing melody to me, for Moses was in the poopit, and I kenned there wad be nae sleeping there that day. There was happiness in the very cawing of the rooks in the auld trees of the kirkyard, as they peered down at us with eyes askance, as much as to say, 'ay, freens, there's nae gun amang ye the day.'

"The farmers came along cracking blithely as they looked over the sea of waving grain, now in ear, and fast bronzing under the genial sun, that covered the whole strath; the trouts were glancing and louping at the gray flies, and the ducks of the villages were flaffing and squattering in the burn (ye'll mind the *plum** you lost your wig in, doctor) where the lasses were washing their feet, glancing like silver among the sparkling wimples of the clear yet moss-browned water, and putting on their shoes and stockings, preparatory to their entering the sanctuary, therein differing from the heathen, who cast off their slippers at the threshold. Auld Widow Miller hersell, sober sedate body, was *keckling* with Tam Clink the blacksmith, as she came along by the holly hedge; even the hard-worked carriers' horses, with their galled backs and shoulders, and the very banes sticking through their flanks, where frisking awkwardly with their iron joints (like so many of their wooden scaffold-supporting namesakes bewitched,) in clumsy imitation of the beautiful filly there, and neighing on the other side of the hedge from you, spreaking as plain as Bulaam's ass, that the Sabbath was for them also; ay, when the very Spirit of God himself seemed visibly abroad on the smiling face of the glad earth, is it to be wondered at that a man of genius—na, Moses, ye needna blush—that an extempore preacher like him, should, with so much natural eloquence, have exclaimed, 'Shall all creatures, animate and inanimate, praise the Lork for his goodness, with one universal burst of joy; and shall man alone, while he worships with fear and trembling, not mingle with the groan of his just humilitation a shout of heart-warm and heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of all this happiness around him?'"

There was a pause, that made the good old man turn round, startled apparently at his own vehemence—"even at the sound himself had made."

"Oh, man, Pate Clour, what for hae ye let yeer auld frien mak siccan a fule o' himsell?"

"Fule, Jemmy Bland!—fule!—ye ne'er were mare eloquent in your life." Then, aside—"Gie him the *secondly*, man—gie him the *secondly*—Ye've shaken him in his saddle already—so gie him the other *devel*, and ye'll *whummle* him outright."

Doctor Soorock lay back, and covered his eyes with his hands.

"Ye needna shut your een, friend Soorock," said auld Clour, "ye didna do sae when ye stopped the powney that very day amang the barefoot lasses Jemmy Bland was speaking o', some o' them with their coats a gay thocht aboon their knees, doctor, when the very dumb beast put ye to shame, as an inferior animal ance did a great man; for drink he wadna."

But the doctor was deaf for a minute—at length he said—"Why, Mr. Bland, what I meant, since you drive me to it, is, that listening to you, your flock may be apt to lapse into the grievious heresy of thinking that they can do something of themselves—that, in fact, they can in any the smallest way be instrumental in compassing their own salvation."

"Safe us, doctor," rejoined Mr. Bland, "dinna let you and me stick ourselves, like twa meikle bumbees upon preens, on the horns of the auld dilemma of predistination and free-will; for ye ken *that* was what the de'il himsell brack his shins out-owre. Na, na, I hae a way o' my ain, when I am necessitated to touch on this and other deep matters, some o' them, which I darena mention here. 'My friends,' I say, 'there are many things which I am forced to believe, although I cannot understand them;' and here I shake their pride by calling their attention to the suffocating and crushing thought of the infinity of space, for instance, or of eternity, which our unaided reason *compels* us to believe, although our limited faculties are unable to comprehend them. Na, to come nearer hame, guid folk, can the cleverest doubler among ye, explain to me the nature of the magnetic influence, to gang nae farther, or the principle of animal life, or the power of gravitation? No, you cannot! therefore you see there *are* mysteries at every step, ay, at the very threshold, that are all to high for us, *and this is one o' them;* but after mature reflection, I believe it also from the conviction of my judgment; and a chiel that kenned a thing or twa, Locke was his name, he did so too, and so did Bacon, and so did Newton, and mony others as great, ay, greater than they; and, my bretheren, while no man can reconcile his *felt* free agency with the *prescience* of the Almighty, yet as you all, notwithstanding, exert yourselves under this Godplanted consciousness in your every day callings, as if *you could* be instrumental, in some degree at least, in the compassing of your worldly affairs; why will you not do the same with regard to those of such incalculable greater importance, especially as the same tremendous Being who hath propounded this awful doctrine, hath yet, in his loving kindness, said, 'whoever *will*, may take of the water of life freely." And having told them *this*, what more *can* I say on the subject? Surely, instead of puzzling myself and perplexing others about matters that God has not chosen to reveal, I cannot err greatly, if I sometimes veil my face and retreat from before the thunders, and darkness, and earthquake of Sinai, the mountain of the Lord, and wander away with my flock out of the bitterness and acrid atmosphere of the desert, 'where the heaven over our heads is brass, and the earth under our feet iron, and the rain of the land powder and dust,' into the quiet and fertile valleys and pure skies of Canaan; and there, amongst the lovliness and freshness of nature, with hearts swelling with gratitude to *Him*, and love to our brethren of mankind, dwell on *His* attributes of goodness and mercy, with mixed adoration and trembling, and endeavor to sing his praises, in the spirit, and with the glorious imagery of David, while preaching up honesty and morality—ay, you may smile, Doctor, Soorock—and brotherly love and charity, and employing myself in comforting the distressed, in relieving the needy, and in smoothing the dying sinner's pillow—I may err—but I am not convinced that I do so."

"But I am," quoth Soorock; "and from what I know and have heard at Sourbog Cottage, it really is scandalous, that in place of stirring the hearts of your flock by alarming their fears, you send them away as happy and contented from the kirk as"——

"Hoot, toot!"—Here Mr. Clour laid down his pipe, and puffed out a whole cloud at the doctor, as if he had fired a gun at him—"Hoot, toot, I would you have auld Jemmy Bland there, and his young helper, preach up damnation to the haill parish to pleasure twa auld horn-fisted hoolats? Maybe Corbie wad be the better name. Why, let me tell you, friend Soorock, it is you, and the like of you, who, with the best intentions—for mind I'll no deny you the merit of meaning well—do more injury to religion in the general, than may scoffers.—First of all, you preach owre lang—nae sermon is worth a button that is langer than half an hour, or three quarters at the vera outside—for a sermon can only be called *good* in the ratio of the *good it does*. Noo, doctor, dinna interrupt me—it is your congregation that are to judge o' this, and no you;—nine men oot o' ten, wha preach mair than three quarters of an hour at a time, do sae rather to magnify themselves, if the truth were known—I'll no be interrupted, doctor—than to edify their hearers. A good practical sermon should be like a jigot o' wee blackfaced Highland mutton, short in the shank, and pithy, and nutritious, which every body can digest something o', frae the fistling restless callant, wi' a clue in his breeks, till the auld stand elder, wha hears ye oot as if his tail were Tam Clink's anvil But if you cram the lieges until they yawn again, wi' a lang metaphysical discourse, however good and orthodox it may be, of an hour and a half for instance, it becomes, through their sheer weariness and physical lassitude, as useless to them as nae o' your flummary, fusionless, faspionable *volavents;* that only fashes folk to swallow, blaws them up wi' wind, and sours upon their stomachs when a's done. But tha's no the warst o't for you preach up such an unattainable standard of faith and conduct in these dreigh discourses o' yours, that no humble-minded man can ever hope to reach unto it. Why, the very last time I heard you hold forth, you wor ed away a haill hour in building up such a beautiful and heavenly-minded character, that an angel might have had some sma' chance of copying it, but no mere mortal; and then, as if to deprive even the best of your hearers—if any one *there* could have been audacious enough to dream of coming up to your discription—you finished by telling them—'ay if they were even all this and *mair*, yet if they wanted an incomprehensible something,' that you yourself did not seem to understand weel—at least you failed to make me do sae—'all was in vain,'—they were in a state of utter and hopeless condemnation."

Here the doctor tried to break in, but Clour kept the lead gallantly. "Indeed, so far as I see, your object is to get people into an enthusiastical fermentation, as if their minds were to be purified, and *racked* clear, on the principle of a brewer's vat, or as if you were endeavouring to make all your parishioners utterly miserable *here*, to ensure them of happiness *hereafter*—and you see the issue. Your hearers are now reduced to the soured, the guizened, and the girning; folk who are never happy so long as they think they have the smallest chance of being saved, while you have driven forth all decent and believing men and women, who have *mair* sense than follow a shepherd who never leads them to the breezy hillside, nor the verdant meadow, nor the cool brook, nor the shady grove, nor gives them a taste of milk and honey—(oh, man, do you *ever* read the psalm of David?)—but either keeps pouter-pouttering with them down in the mountain-shadowed abyss, among the bogs, and ditches, and mossbags, where the deil digs his peats frae, in the Slough of Despond; until they catch the rot of the sowl, and perish miserably in the mud of hypochondriasm—dear me, I'm almost breathless wi' that lang sentence—or whistles them away up amang the flint-sharp pinnacles on the could misty heights of abstruse speculation, until mony o' them soar into the clouds, and flee oot o' sicht a'thegither, far beyond the attraction of this sublunary sphere; while you brand us of moderate opinions who inhabit the pleasant hillside between the twa extremes, as castaways, living in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity. Oh, man, Soorock"—(forgetting the *Doctor* in his excitement)—"you ought to have been a Bramin, man, a Hindhu Bramin, and to have broadly, and at ance, told the people that, to be sure of heaven, there was nae recipe so efficacious as swinging by a hook through their flesh, at the end of a lang pole here, or the high church doctrine of their creed, by driving tenpenny nails into their doups."

(From the N. Y. Trascript)

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

Most or all of our readers must have heard of the romantic episode in the loves and lives of the parents of the celebrated Tho's Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; being no less a circumstance than that the father of the Archbishop went to fight infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female pagan, who like most young warrior nurses fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. After the elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land for England she became absolutely inconsolable at his departure, and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Arce, took her passage in a ship bound for England, landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew this, viz: that his Christian name was Thomas, she went crying that word through the streets of the great city until she found him—soon after which they were married. Singular as the above story seems, we have to record one to-day almost as romantic. Sometime in the course of the last year, as one of our fast sailing Liverpool vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide, for New York, the hands on board observed a small sail boat in the river astern of the ship containing a party of pleasure, which was upset by a squall. The ship's yards were braced round, her topsails backed, and a boat lowered, which made for the party in the water. They were all rescued except a young lady, who becoming seperated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and must inevitably have been lost, had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the fore-chains, dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl, and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up.—She was taken on board the ship (which was hove to) until she recovered, when the rescued party were ultimately landed. Strange to say, the parties all separated without the name of the vessel, or any of her people' being made known to the rescued parties; and the ship was soon under way for N. York. On her return to Liverpool, the mate—who was a fine, handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he had rescued was a beautiful woman—that it might not be so much amiss to endeavor to find her out, and enquire after her health. With these objects in view, he hurried over a file of old Liverpool papers, and discovered that on such a day, 1834, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary———had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; but as some forty or fifty vessels (which were wind-bound) sailed the same day, the name of the vessel was not known. On making further enquires, he found that the young lady's brother (a surgeon) was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from the ship, without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of the town towards Warrington.—He had not proceeded half a dozen miles, before his horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's.—He lay some days in a critical state, and the first object that met his vision on regaining his senses was the form of the fair Mary above alluded to, seated by his bed-side, bathing his temples and officiating as his nurse. She blushed deeply on perceiveing that he recognized her, and hastily leaving the room sent in her brother and an older (but less agreeable) female nurse. Finding him still to weak to converse, they assured him that he was with friends, deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep they left him.—He awoke very late the next day much refreshed; but as neither his host nor his sister made their appearance, he enquired for them, and learnt that they had both been called up in the night, and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative. Not thinking it nescessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state who he was, but waited anxiously re-appearence of Mary, whom he had already began to feal an interest for. The next day he was surprised by the visit of his captain, who stated that the horse had found its way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship: he had tried to find out what had becomeof the mate, but could not until that very he had heard at an inn a young sailor had been hurt, and was lying at Mr.———'s. The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo, and was ready to sail that afternoon's tide. There being no time to lose, the mate wrote a letter to the surgeon, which he left unsealed on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on the next voyage: a carriage was procured, and he, though feeble went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old vessel for New York. The letter left by the mate, unfortunately was never received by those for whom it was intended, being, as was supposed, obtained read and destroyed by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage, and been refused, but still visited the house. Thus on their return home, Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the 'local habitation or name' of their preserver, with this exception, that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had sneeringly observed, that the mate was, a poor mean yankee, but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away, and at last took to her bed, for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor; her illness assumed at last a serious character, and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affections, her brother (at her urgent request) took ship for North America, and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came on to this city on Sunday night. The passage, and hopeing to meet with the one she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength, and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl st. Thus had Mary traveled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing even the christian or sir-name of her beloved. In the mean time the mate arrived at New York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe, his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told about Mary, and that she had then sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel

* *Plum*—a deep pool, or hole excavated by the eddies of a stream.

came on to New York, and without knowing that they were in the same house, actually put up at the same place, and slept under the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning when he descended to the breakfast table, where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view on entering the room was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face—uttered no exclamation, but sprang from her seat towards him, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and caught her in his arms, exclaiming "Good God! Mary, is this you" as she fainted away. When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say that they were married yesterday afternoon and set off the same evening to spend the honey moon at Albany.

ADDRESS.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELOW CITIZENS:

You have already been aprised of the fact, that a National Convention of Republican delegates was recently held in the city of Boltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining and representing the wishes of the Republican party, and giving it effect in the ensuing Presidential election.—This Convention was collected from various parts of our Union, and was both numerous and respectable. Among other duties, it was pleased to assign to us the important one of addressing our Republican brethren upon the present interesting crisis of our political affairs, and enforcing upon them, in the manner we might deem best, the urgant necessity of harmony and union, in the aproaching contest. The subject upon which it has been made our duty to address you, is not only one which deserves to be attentively considered, but is, in our opiniou, intimately connected with the existence of the efficacy of popular elections. Feeling, as we do, the importance and delicacy of the trust which has thus confided to us, we shall proceed to discharge in the manner we deem the most respectable to you, and the best calculated to meet the wishes and approbation of those by whose authority we act.

The high and exalted station of President of such a Nation, the power and patronage of the office, and the number of competitors, [who, according to the genius of our Institutions, will always aspire to the station] cannot fail to subject the People of the United States to all those agitations which have, in all ages, marked the progress of every elective Government on earth. Indeed, ambitious struggles for political power of this character, with all the bad passions they necessarily engender, were not only regarded by our political Fathers, as one of the most formidable evils which threaten our free Institutions, but probably the severest trial to which they would be exposed. Hence the obligation and duty which they so strongly i nculcated upon the people of guarding against and mitigating those evils, by vigilance morderation and caution.

The interesting question of, "Who is to be our next President" is now fairly before the Nution and considered in connection with all its probable consequences, may justly be regarded as one of the most important which has been agitated in our country. In its issue, are not only involved the fate of Democratic Republican principles, but the whole course of our national policy. Nay, more, it will comprehend in its result, not only the judgment of the present, but a direction of the future course of the administration of our National Government; and that, too, pronounced by the highest authority of the Republic, the sovereignty of the People. Such a contest at such a time, cannot fail to produce the deepest political and party excitements; and the more attentively the subject shall be considered, the deeper will become the conviction of its importance, and the necessity of vigilance and caution on the part of the People. It must, moreover, Fellow Citizens, be now very apparent that in a country like ours, of such vast extent and diversified interests, it can seldom happen, in the course of human events, that any citizen will possess such pre-eminent qualifications and popularity, over all others, as to command the votes of a decided majority of the People; and consequently the best manner of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect, in relation to the Candidates for those high offices, will not only attract a large share of public attention, but will be regarded by the whole Nation as a subject of absorbing interest. Such has already been the case, in relation to the approaching election. The people feel it the more sensibly too, inasmuch as the evils which must flow from filling offices so much sought after, and of such vast responsibility, with men who are neither the first nor the second choice of a majority, are greatly aggravated by the defects of our Constitution, which devolves the election, in case no individual has received a majority of the electoral votes, upon the House of Representatives. It was to prevent the mischief, which might result from having a Chief Magis rate thus imposed upon the Nation, contrary to its wishes, that the Democracy of the Union (following the example of their Republican fathers) have lately united in a National Convention, and agreed to present to their country candidates for the two high Executive offices of the Government.

In the early history of our Confederation common dangers produced concert of action, and in the two first elections of a President the preeminent merits of Gen. Washington made harmless this defect in our political system.—For long, meritorious, and well tried services, the Chief Magistracy was bestowed upon this illustrious citizen, unsought and unsolicited, by the unanimons voice of his country. So too, at the third election, which was, no doubt, essentially influenced by the opinions and administration of that great and good man, and his associates, it was not materially felt. At the forth election, however, the defect was made evident, in the strongest colours. Then was displayed, one avenue at least through which ambition and Party might successfully triumph over the People's will; and, although the particular point, from which the danger rose, was immediately seized on, and guarded by subsequent amendments of the Constitution, the radical defect which enabled a President to be elected (in case of no popular choice) by the representatives of a small minority of the People, was left wholly untouched. The contest which then took place, as voilent as it was alarming, was fruitful, however, of the, soundest admonition to the leaders of the Republican Party, at the head of which stood the great apostle of Liberty, *Thomas Jefferson*. To avert the mischief and danger of an election by the House of Representatives, and to secure unity of action amongst the Republican Party, they undertook to devise means to concentrate, in all future elections the votes of that portion of the people who adopted their creed, upon a single candidate. For that purpose recourse was first had to *Congressional caucuses*. The system was then resorted to, and justified, as one of necessity. Its avowed, and real object was to secure the election of a Republican Chief Magistrate, and prevent such collusion as might transfer the choice to the House of Representatives. It was in this way, and through the agency of the Republican members of Congress, making nominations, in Caucus assembled, that *Mr. Jefferson*, *Mr. Madison*, and *Mr Monroe*, were presented as Candidates to the American People, and were elected and re-elected, by large majorities of the popular suffrages. Thus far, one of the great objects of the Constitution, (an election by the people in their primary colleges,) was believed to be guarded and secured. But this system was attacked and overthrown in the memorable contest of 1824-'5; and the failure by the Republican Party on that occasion to elect its candidate, was followed by the election of a Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of the popular will, and under circumstances which produced the deepest excitement. Indeed, so strongly impressed was the distinguished individual who was the object of that choice, of the importance of an election by the People of their President, that, in this answer to the Joint Committee who announced to him his appointment, he declared, "*That could his refusal to except the trust delegated to him, give an immediate opportunity to the People, to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, he should not hesitate to decline the exceptance of the eminent charge, and submit the momentous question again to their determination.*" What less than the deepest conviction o the danger of an election by the House of Representatives, instead of the People, could have induced him, in the moment of triumph, to hold such language. What stronger avouchment, of the importance of a clear expression of the popular will, and this defect in our Constitution, could have been given than this? This election, however, and the state of things to which it gave rise, soon roused the People, and the elements of the *Old Republican Party* rallied around General Jackson as the individual, in whose person popular rights and power were to be vindicated. After a very ovilent and imbittered contest, they succeeded in placing him in the Presidential Chair. Of the election of 1824-5, and the scenes which then occurred, it is not needful, nor would it be proper, here to speak.—They form a prominent and interesting part of the history of those times of our Republic, and will long be regarded by every friend of Representative Government, as a political *beacon*, rather than a *precedent*. This election, however did more; it satisfied the friends of Popular Sovereignty, of the necessity of again resorting to some mode, for the purpose of securing this important election to the People, and preventing the recurrence of those scenes of intrigue and ambition, which were pre-ented on that occasion and may be expected invariably to be presented on an election of the President by the House of Representatives. In the case of General Jackson owing to the peculiar circumstances, no step was deemed necessary to concentrate their power, and imbody the popular will, as it had been sufficiently indicated in the previous contest. Besides his great and signal military services, he had become so much endeared to the Republican Party, by the bold and determined manner in which he had resisted the principles and doctrine of the previous administration, that no measures of the sort was deemed necessary to ensure his re-election. He accordingly came in, by an overwhelming vote of the American People. But the Republicans were not so fortunate, in relation to a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and danger was apprehended from the number of candidates, and at the conflicting claims and divisions of different sections of the Union. To obviate these, the Republicans of New Hampshire, with a disinterested patriotism worthy of themselvs, came forward and proposed a *National Convention*, as the best means of healing divisions, and securing the triumph of Republicanism; and it was accordingly held with the happiest effect. This Convention, no doubt, gave rise to that which has recently been held in Baltimore, and whose proceedings are now submitted for your approval.

Is there one liberal and disinterested Republican who considers the provisions of our Constitution in relation to this subject, the efforts that are making to carry the election to Congress, and who is opposed to such an election, that can fail to perceive the necessity of adopting some plan to unite the Democracy of the country, and give effect to its will in this all important election. We think not. The only alternative then presented, is a National Convention, springing immediately from the People, and representing the various parts of the Union, or an abandonment of the expedient for concentrating the will, substituted for that of Congressional caucus nominations, and an election by the House of Representatives. Of the evils of such an election, you require, Fellow Citizens, at this day neither argument nor admonition from us. Few, it is to be hoped, if any, now doubt, that the wise men who framed our system, intended to secure to the People, the choice of the Executive branch of their Government, and to render it wholly independent of the Federal Legislature. The choice by and responsibility of the President to the People, was one of the vital principles of the system. Is this not manifest from the manner in which the consideration itself was created? In its organization, are not the House of Representatives and the Executive, alone regarded as the popular branches of the Government, and and immediately responsible to the People?—But not so to the Senate. There the equitable principle of representation, founded on contribution and population, was as a matter of compromise disregarded. In that Branch of the Government, each State on the score of its sovereignty, has equal rights. Its legislative powers are co-extensive with the popular branch, with the exception of money bills! No Laws can pass without its concurrence; the most important proceedings of the Executive are subject to its revision; all important appointments require its assent. There is the power to ratify treaties, and try all impeachment of the high officers of the Government, Executive and Judicial!—There the small State of Delaware, with a population of 75 thousand, has a representation equal to New York, with more than two millions! There four States, with a population of more than five millions, are only entitled to a representation equal to the four smallest, with a population of less than four hundred thousand! There one half of the nation, resiaing in four or five of the largest States, has a representation only equal to about the thirtieth part, residing in the four smallest States! There on half of the American People, residing in four or five States, are represented by eight or ten votes only whilst the others are represented by thirty-eight or forty! Would the convention have been willing, or would the people ever have consented to give such powers to one branch of the Government, and that too constituted as the Senate is, unless it had been intended to leave the others to the immediate action of the popular will, and especially one so important as that of electing the President? Besides, the Constitution, in its letter as well as in its spirit, shews that this was the case, and that it was never intended to give Congress any control over the election of President, save only where the people should fail to make a choice in their primary colleges, which, it was then believed, would rarely if ever occur. Hence, the only duty assigned to Congress by the Constitution was to count the votes in a convention of both Houses, and declare the result. The Constitution, moreover, it will be recollected, contains only two disqualifications upon this subject:—The first and most important of which is, that no Senator or Representative in Congress should be appointed an elector of President or Vice President of the United States.

For what purpose was this qualification, but to exclude Congress from any participation in the appointment, and to guard against the possibility of intrigue and corruption? The men of that day were too sagacious not to know that in deciding so important an election as that of President of such a nation, especially at periods of great political excitement, intrigue and ambition would have their influence, if they did not govern the decision; and that individual interest might prevail over the general good, especially as it would always be known before the election took place, that a few individuals in Congress would hold in their hands the power of deciding the question. Besides the objections springing from ambitoin and intrigue, there was another and stronger still to an election by Congress—and that was, that in this mode you strike a fatal blow at representative government itself, by giving the power to elect the most important office of the republic to a minority of the people. Can there be an evil more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union, and which ought to be more dreaded by every friend of free government? It has been justly remarked, and it cannot be too strongly and often repeated, that one of the greatest evils which can threaten public liberty and our happy system, next to revolution and disunion, *is an election of President by the House of Representatives!* In this sentiment we are quite sure a large portion of the American People will concur, and it is therefore against the dangers and evils of such an election, that the liberal and enlightened of all parties should be most anxious to guard. Nor is this view weakened by the fact that such an election by Congress is auth rized by the Constitution! It may be asked, we know, as it has been asked, why the sagacity of the wise framers o. that instrument did not foresee these alarming consequences, and provide some other remedy? The answer is a plain one; they never imagine the occasion would arise when its exercise would be required. Indeed, so remote was deemed the possibility of an election of President by the House of Representatives, that the celebrated triumvirate of '87, (with James Madison at their head,) in defending the various provisions of the Constitution, and recommending it to their country, omitted to offer one reason in favor of this provision, or to defend such a mode of appointment. A negative argument, to be sure, but one entitled to great consideration. But, fellow, citizens, whatever may be the mode or means of concentration which the Republican party shall adopt to avoid these evils, they must expect to be assailed by the enemies of their principles, with all the artifice of ambition and the ingenuity of party. Their motto is, "*Divide and Conquer.*" They know that, united, the Democracy of our country is, and ever will be invincible. That to govern it, its opponents must distract and divide it. By destroying the means of union by which only the democracy can conquer. The opposition is a smaller body, and has more bonds of union. In their systems of corporations and exclusive privileges—in the partial legislation of this State, as well as the United States, which enable the rich to become richer, and render the poor poorer, its members have a common interest, which will generally induce them to act together. If to the power of union of wealth and general intelligence, they are enabled to add the advantages of division among the Democracy, they are certain to govern the country, to mould all its laws and direct their administration. It is against such division, therefore, that the Democracy should ever guard with sleepless vigilence. All the means of preserving union should be cherished by them with almost the same tenacity, as those principles which, without such union, can never have practical effect. To these advantages, which our political enemies expect from our divisions are to be ascribed all the attacks which have been made, and will continue to be made, upon the Republican party, and the Convention recently held by them in Baltimore. The objections to it are as various as the Protean shapes which the opposition themselves assume who, having failed in their attempts to defeat the Convention with the people, will now assail it and its proceedings with renewed vigor. It becomes, then, not only proper, but matter of duty in us, to examine some of the most prominent of these objections, and we shall proceed to do so in as brief a manner as possible.

The first is that against the character of the Convention itself. It is denounced in strong and unmeasured terms by the whole body of the opposition, not only as a mere instrument of party and gross assumption of power, but as a system of dictation by self-organized and irresponsible individuals, intended to control and bias the popular will, and in violation of the true principles of our Constitution. That it is the will of the individuals only who compose these assemblies, and not that of the People, which gives the fiat.

Without yielding up for a moment what we conceive to be among the soundest democratic doctrines, that in relation to public affairs any number of citizens, however assembled, have a right, in a respectful manner, to offer their opinions and express their wishes; and in so doing are entitled to be respectfully heard, we insist that the late convention held in Baltimore, was no voluntary and unauthor zed assemblage of individuals; but that upon any fair and unprejudiced view, it consisted substantially of delegates from a very large portion of the Union, in whose candor a fair expression of the choice of the Democracy of their respective portions of the country was made. That its members were supposed to speak, not their individual sentiments alone, but the opinions and wishes of those whom they represent. That they did not permit themselves to indulge individual and local preferences and partialities, but were bound by a sense of duty to collect and compare the sentiments of the people every where, and recommend those who possessed the largest share of public confidence. They acted in this as a high representative character, and if it be true, that an Elector is bound to follow implicitly the will of his constituents, upon what ground can it be said that a Convention, thus constituted, would have any latitude of discretion, in the nomination of individuals without regard to the opinions and wishes of the people? What then are the safeguards against misconduct in all such Conventions. Simply that care be taken that they emanate directly from the people, convene at some central point, and be separated as far as practicable from the influence of the existing administration. Would not such a mode of nomination be much more likely to embody and give effect to the popular will, than any that has yet been adopted? Is it not preferable to the old mode of Congressional causes sustained for more than twenty years by the etsablished usages of the republican party, and which resulted in the election of *Mr. Jefferson*, *Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe*. If that mode was justified in the language of the Caucus of 1808—"*From the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the United States, and as the best mode of consulting and representing the interests and wishes of all upon a subject so interesting to the whole people of the United States*"—how much more ought that of a *National Convention* to be justified by the same considerations, at the present moment? If it was then proper to resort to a caucus as a means of producing union among the Republicans, of arresting discord, and preventing an election by the House of Representatives, why shall we not now resort to a less objectionable and better mode of the accomplishment of the same objects. If it was then necessary, with only two opposing candidates, it is now indispensable, when we have so many aspirants? If a Congressional Caucus received the approbation of such men as Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, (as it did, for they accepted formally their nominations) why have we not right to expect they would sanction that of a National Convention? If they believed the cause of liberty and free government had been eminently prompted by union thus produced, why shall we not profit by their example? Nor is there any force in the objection that the Republican party itself has sometimes failed to resort to Caucuses and Conventions without injury? Admit it! But because they may not always have been necessary is it therefore true, that they may not sometimes be so? Because the sufferages of the Republicans may heretolore, without them, have been concentrated upon eminent men, does it follow that they may not hereafter be beneficial to produce concert of opinion, and prevent division? Are you prepared then to throw aside all experience, all history of the past, and refuse to profit by the wisdom of our political fathers? We hope not! But all such modes are said to be liable to serious objections. Granted. But what are the evils which must arise without them? That is the question. It matters not how strong the objections to a Convention may be, the inquiry still must be, is there no less danger to be apprehended from them, than a *Congressional Election?* It is not a thousand times better than the evils even of a Convention, whatever they may be, should be borne, than that we be exposed to the calamities of an election by the House of Representatives, the Pandora box of our whole system? This is the only true issue.

If, however, any better mode can be devised, gladly, we doubt not, would the nation bless the amending hand. But until some amendment of the Constitution shall be adopted to cut off the possibility of an election by the House of Representatives, and cause the will of the people to be respected in the choice, of their Chief Magistrate, it should be the duty of the Republican party, either through National Conventions, or some other efficient mode, to concentrate their power, and produce harmony and union among their friends. It is in this way only, as experience has shown, and as all experience will show, that they can ever hope to maintain their ascendency, secure the triumph of their principles, and give effect to the popular will. Whether any amendment on this subject, guarding against the evils of an election by the House of Representatives, will take place, rests alone with the people. It is becoming, however, daily a subject of increasing solicitude, and may soon result in such an amendment, as well remedy all existing defects in this vital part of our system, and secure an election to the people in every contingency!—When that shall be done, then will our argument in favor of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President, through the medium of a National Convention, be obviated, because then the sovereign right to choose these officers will be secured to the people themselves in that contingency. But until this shall be accomplished, either Conventions, or some other more exceptionable mode will continue to be resorted to, as the only means of preventing greater evils to public liberty. This is all that the Democracy of the country can do, and this is what they ought, and are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to do. It must be conceded too, by all, that according to the true principles of our constitution, the President should be elected by the people of the United States. How can that great object be effected except by the adoption of some system by which they shall be enabled to unite together and concentrate their votes? It surely becomes those who object to Conventions to point out some other mode of accomplishing that object—none other has been yet offered, and we feel fully justified in adhering to the usages of the Republican party. But who are the persons that object to Conventions? Are they not the men who have been endeavoring for years past to collect and concentrate the members of their own party, and not only the members of their own party, but the scattered fragment of all parties; the apostates from every political faith, by means of caucuses and conventions? Are they not the men, who are openly combined together, to defeat the will of the people, and carry the election to the House of Representatives, where the choice of that high office, upon which in part rests the prosperity, the happiness, and the liberty of millions, may be made to depend on bargain and intrigue, among a few individuals, who may seek their own aggrandisement at the expense of the country!

[*To be concluded next week*]

From the Augusta Age.

RIOTS. The spirit of riot is rife in all directions. Since our last, there has been a riot at *Lynn Mass.*, caused by an attempt of Thompson to disseminate his doctrines there. David L. Child, who is about going as an Anti Slavery missionary to England, played second fiddle on the occasion. The meeting house in which Thompson attempted to lecture was surrounded, but the redoubtable gentleman is supposed to have made his escape under the protection of some dozed ladies.

An Anti Slavery lecturer undertook to hold forth in *Worcester, Ms.* when a couple of gentlemen walked leisurely up the broad-asile, took from him his notes, and thus effectually put an end to his harangue.

In *Washington, D. C.* there has been much excitement for some time past, on account of the circulation of incendiary publications among the colored population of that district.—A white man by the name of Reuben Crandall, had been arrested, and finally lodged in jail.—A mob opposed his commitment on the ground that Lynch law was better adopted to the case than any other, and the civil officers were obliged to attend the examination of the prisoner in the jail. At the last accounts the mob had destroyed several tenements occupied by negroes, in one of which they found a quantity of incen-

diary publications. On the 12th inst. the Mayor deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation forbidding the assembling of the colored population, and exhorting the officers of Police to the preservation of public order.

Baltimore, about a week since, was completely under the control of a mob for several days. Many of the citizens had expressed great disatisfaction at the conduct of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, which failed some time since. On Thursday, 6th inst. the mob assembled in considerable numbers, and threatened the property of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. one of the Trustees. On Friday, a public meeting was held denouncing the spirit of violence which was prevailing, and recommending that the Trustees of the Bank should transfer to its creditors the books and papers in their hands. This step the trustees offered to take, but it failed to satisfy the popular feeling. On Friday evening the mob again assembled in greater numbers, but the number disposed to commit excess was quite small, and the whole might have been crushed by a little energy on the part of the Mayor and police. The latter in their efforts to talk the mob into order, were assaulted with brick bats and other missiles, but no other act of violence was committed.—On Saturday evening, although the police and orderly citizens were assembled and somewhat organized, the mob carried all before them.—The House of Mr. Glenn, one of the Trustees, was sacked and the interior demolished. On Sunday, the city was wholly in the hands of the mob. The houses of Reverdy Johnson, John B. Morris, Jesse Hunt, the Mayor, and Evan T. Ellicott, were sacked and partially demolished.

Several other houses were assailed, and during the whole day the mob carried on their proceedings without meeting any organized resistance. In several instances during the existence of the riots, the mob was fired upon by the police and armed citizens, and several lives lost. On Monday, Gen Samuel Smith in the 83th year of his age, a veteran officer and long a Democratic Senator from Maryland—the same venerable man whom Henry Clay so grossly insulted on the floor of the Senate, having heard of the outrages, arrived in Baltimore, and measures were taken under his direction to restore public order. The star-spangled banner was raised and the citizens summoned to the rescue of the city. The mob was effectually intimidated, and, Tuesday night, in compliance with the requisitons of Gen Smith, a force of two thousand men was ready for duty. Since Monday up to the last accounts the city had been perfectly quiet. The populace of Baltimore seem to have thoroughly learned the *Sunday lesson* given them by Daniel Webster.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 25, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

For Governor.

Robert P. Dunlap.

FOR SENATORS.

Oxford.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, of Livermore.
JONATHAN SWIFT. of Norway.

Cumberland.

JOSIAH PIERCE,
TOBIAS PURINGTON,
ELIAB LATHAM,
NATHANIEL G. JEWETT.

York.

ALEXANDER McINTIRE,
NATHANIEL CLARK,
FREDERIC GREENE,

Kennebec.

ALFRED PIERCE,
JOSEPH STUART,
ANDREWS MASTERS

Lincoln.

JOHN M. FRYE,
JOSIAH MERROW,
JOSEPH WEEKS,
JOHN SPEAR.

Penobscot.

IRA FISH.
JOSEPH KELSEY.

Waldo.

JOSEPH MILLER,
JOSIAH STAPLES.

Hancock Western Senatorial Distaict.

AMOS ALLEN.

For County Treasurer.

ALANSON MELLEN.

We commence in this day's paper the publication of the *Address* of the Baltimore Convention, to which we invite the attention of our readers. Notwithstanding its length it deserves and will repay an attentive perusal. It is in a great degree applicable to our State as well as National affairs, and therefore particularly deserves the attention of our democratic friends at this time.

The whig papers, as they call themselves, or federal as we call them, give their readers all the encouragement they dare to promise, which is but small. They appear to feel that their promises and assertions are not received with any confidence, even by their friends, and that their boastings have been so repeatedly followed by defeat that they no longer afford any encouragement even to the most sanguine. They now tell their friends that if the democratic party can be frightened out of the support of Van Buren, the whigs may be victorious, next year. How consoling this must be? What strong inducement it offers for exertion. With such hopes before them, what a pity it is the whigs cannot be united. One of their papers has openly bolted and refused to sustain the nomination of Gen. King. The rest are endeavoring to coax this obstinate member into silence at least. It is amusing to behold the tricks of these consistent politicians. They tell their readers that King would be elected if every individual voted for the man whom he considered best fitted for the station, when at the same time many of their own party reject him in spite of party feelings, wishes and obligations. That Gen King will generally receive the support of the party that have nominated him we have no doubt, but it will be coldly and reluctantly. They have no hopes of success, or else we think they would have nominated some one else.

Mr. Severance, editor of the Kennebec Journal, has been nominated as a candidate for senator from that county. We suppose that we shall hear no more about office holders and office seekers, since his party have taken the hint from his repeated clamors on the subject.

The Third Volume of this paper commenced with last week's paper. While we feel grateful for the support we have received, we would remind the friends of democracy in this County that our subscription list is by far too small to do more than live, even if the subscriptions are promptly paid. From many we have as yet received nothing If those who feel an interest in the success of the cause we advocate, would but exert themselves to make that addition to our list of subscribers, which is necessary for the support of the paper, and remit the arrears due to us, it would impart fresh life and vigor to our exertions, and enable us to realize all the reasonable expectations of our friends.

We republish the proceedings of a large meeting of the inhabitants of Portland held without distinction of party or sect, in relation to the conduct of the abolitionists in this part of the country. Late events have rendered it highly important that the friends of the Union should manifest their sentiments on a question which threatens the welfare of our common country. The sentiments so unanimously expressed by the Portland meeting, so far as we have heard them spoken of, meet the decided approbation of the people in this part of the country. We hope that the rebuke thus bestowed upon the reckless desperation of a few fanatics among us will be reiterated throughout the whole northern States.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Agreeably to public notice, published in the newspapers printed in this city, and in pursuance of a public invitation to that effect, signed by a large number of gentlemen of different political sentiments, a public meeting of the citizens of Portland and vicinity, convened at the City Hall on the evening of the 15th August, 1835. The Hall being crowded to overflowing, many who came to take part in the proceedings were compelled to leave on account of the press. The meeting having been called to order by John Anderson, Esquire, Gen. John Chandler was chosen Chairman, and Rufus Read, Secretary.—Whereupon on motion,

Voted, That Messrs. Wm. P. Preble, Asa Clapp, John Anderson, Joseph Adams, Nathaniel Mitchell, Phinehas Drinkwater; Levi Sawyer, Charles M. Davis, Thomas McLellan, Alexander H. Putney, Jedediah Jewett, and Joel Hall, be a committee to take the subject, which has given occasion for the calling of this meeting, into consideration, and to propose and report to this meeting such measures or resolutions as in their opinion it would be proper for this meeting to adopt, in order to convey a just expression of the sentiments and feelings of the citizens of Portland and its vicinity in regard to those proceedings of self-constituted societies and their agents at the north, which are creating so much dissatisfaction among our brethren at the South.

The Committee having had the subject committed to them under consideration, unanimously reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were received by the meeting with tokens of the fullest approbation, viz:

The constitution of the United States it is well known, was the result of compromise. The several States were supposed to have peculiar, and in some respects conflicting interests; and in order to obtain the benefits of a united government the different parts of the Union yielded in a spirit of conciliation something of what was tho't to be their peculiar interests, and made some sacrifices of feeling to effect an object so desirable for all. A course of prosperity for nearly half a century, unexampled in the annals of the world, has proved the wisdom and sagacity of that band of patriots, who framed and recommended to the adoption of the people this great charter of our National liberties and prosperity. Experience has proved what was then affirmed by the most enlightened men of the country, that the interests of different sections, which were supposed to be conflicting, were only peculiar; and that the real interests of every section of the country is directly promoted by the prosperity of every other part. No section of the country has found either its interests, its power, or its dignity, impaired by any sacrifice, which it was supposed to have made Among the questions, which it was found most difficult to adjust satisfactorily to all, were those growing out of the existence of slavery, which had its principal seat in the southern States. They were however adjusted; and the constitution was ratified. The condition of the slaves in the slaves in the several states was left to the exclusive care of their respective legislatures. No power was granted to the general government to interfere in any respect with this subject; and no state had any right to interfere with the condition of slaves in any other state. It is a subject, which is left to each state, exclusively, to regulate for itself; nor can we interfere with the domestic police of any state relating to its slave population, without infringing on its rights of self-goverment. This is the result of the compact, by which we become one people, and under which we have become a great, prosperous, and powerful people. We are bound by the compact; and we are satisfied, that it cannot be disturbed in this particular either by the direct action of the government and people of the United States, or by the officious intermeddling of unauthorized individuals and self erected societies in the non-slave-holding states, without hazarding the dissolution of the Union. Strongly impressed with these opinions we have seen with deep concern the subject of immediate emancipation of the slaves agitated in this State and in various other parts of the country, which have no direct interest in the question. We have seen societies formed, having for their professed object the hastening of this event; and we have seen with feelings of indignation, intinerant, intermeddling foreigners impertinently obtruding themselves upon our people, and stimulating their zeal, and inflaming their passions on this delicate and exciting question. We are fully persuaded that the direct and immediate effect of this agitation is to excite the passions of the slaves against their masters and render them more uneasy and discontented—to make the free people of color not only unhappy and dissatisfied with the laws of the country and the social condition, in which they find themselves placed by the established order of society, but to make them repine and murmur at the order of Providence; which by an indelible character has marked them and will forever mark them as a peculiar people These societies and their agents and abettors, however honest and upright their intentions, are, we fear by the system they are pursuing, preparing the way for all the horrors of servile insurrection and civil war—a war, which, if it once commence and become general in that part of the country where the colored race most abounds, can hardly be expected to terminate but by the entire subjugation or nearly the entire extirpation of the colored population.

In expressing these opinions, however, we would not be considered as approving slavery We believe it not only morally wrong, but that in a political and economical point of view it is injurious to the country. But it was established, and had struck deep root into the institutions of the country, before we were an independent people. It was forced upon us by the mother country.—It has grown up with the country, and is now so incorporated and interwoven with the social condition of a large part of the country, that it is impossible to eradicate it at once without producing evils, which cannot be contemplated but with dismay. In the mean time the system of agitation endangers the peace of the country, and renders the condition of the slave worse, by making it necessary to guard against the danger of servile insurrection by more severe laws, and a more rigorous police. Emancipation must be the gradual work of time. Since the people of this country have exercised the powers of self-government, free from the control of Great Britian, the sphere of slavery has been regularly and constantly contracted by the operation of natural causes. It will continue to be so, if the subject is not unreasonably injudiciously agitated But the work of abolition must be left to the States, as it has been heretofore, where the slaves are found. The uncalled for interference of the non-slave-holding States, can do no good. For them, it is the part of wisdom, as it is of social duty, to abstain from agitating this dangerous and delicate subject, and leave those to find a remedy for the evil, among whom it exists.

Therefore, in the opinion of the citizens of Portland and vicinity, here assembled, and in accordance, as they believe, with the sentiments on this subject, of the people of this State—

Resolved, That the union of the States is the corner stone of that "Model Government" whose harmonious and healthful action is the admiration and hope of the friends of freedom thro'-out the world; and whose benign and vivifying power has developed the energies of the American People, and elevated our country to the distinguished rank, it already holds, among the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the Union must be preserved; and that the principles and spirit of the fundamental compact which constitutes the people of our happy country one people, must be maintained holy and inviolate, as the ark of our political salvation.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of good citizens of every State carefully and scrupulously to avoid all interference and attempts to interfere, and all manifestations of any intentions or wish to interfere with the peculiar interests, concern, laws, and domestic policy of every other State in the Union; and that all such acts of interferences, when they lead to disturb the quiet, to alienate the feelings, to provoke the jealousies, or to jeopardize the safety of the citizens of States, made unwilling subjects of such officious intermedling, deserve & ought to receive the reprobation of every friend of his country.

Resolved, That while we feel the full value of that individual, personal and political liberty which was purchased by the blood of our ancescestors, and by them transmitted, as a precious inheritance, to us their children, and while we would respect those feelings of philanthropy, & that mistaken zeal in the cause of humanity and benevolence which we trust first called into existence our northern abolition societies, we do regard them as mischievous in their practical operation, injurious to the well being of those, whose cause they profess to plead, and tending directly to the dissolution of the Union. And we do here, in justice to our own feelings and principles, and to our fellow citizens of the south enter our solemn protest against their inflammatory and incendiary proceedings.

Resolved, That the practice, resorted to by some of the officers and members of the Abolition Society, of loading the U. S. Mail with incendiary pamphlets, newspapers and publications on the subject of slavery, and attempting through that channel to distribute and circulate them among the blacks in the slave-holding States, is an alarming perversion and abuse of that invaluable medium of communication between the different sections of our country; as it has an immediate and direct tendency to lead the people of the slave-holding States regard the very channels of communication and facilities of intercourse not as blessings to be cherished, but as evils to be dreaded, as assailable points of the citadel, open to the attacks of the enemy; and thus to compel them in self-defence, to erect an effectual barrier against all such insidious movements by dissolving the Union.

Resolved, That we view with regret and alarm, all attempts, coming from any quarter whatever, tending to disturb the peace and harmony of our common country; and we hold it to be the duty of every patriot to "frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeble the sacred ties, which now bind together the various parts."

Resolved, That in common with our fellow citizens, as we believe, in every part of our country we regard the existence of slavery, wherever it may be found, as a moral and political evil; and we earnestly hope that the time is not far distant, when in every nation and kingdom under Heaven, man shall be found in the full possession and enjoyment of his natural and unalienable rights; at the same time it must be remembered that slavery so far as it exists in the United States, is an evil entailed upon us by the mother country, against the wishes and in opposition to the repeated efforts of our forefathers, as the Legislative acts of the several colonies prohibiting the traffic in slaves, vetoed by order of the crown, abundantly prove.

Resolved, That the amelioration of the condition of the slaves and the final abolition of slavery in the U. States are subjects for the exclusive deliberation and action of the people, and legislatures of the slave-holding States; and when we take into consideration the known sense of right and justice, and the generous and chivalrous feelings of our brethren of the South we cannot doubt that slavery and its concomitant evils will continue to receive from them all the attention which their importance demands; and that in due time, and as fast as circumstances will admit; and in the way and manner, their experience, better information, and good judgment may dictate,—slavery shall gradually disappear from our country, and that only stain upon our national escutcheon be wiped away.

The foregoing resolutions having been discussed and considered, *Voted*, (no one dissenting therefrom) to accept and adopt the same, as conveying a just expression of the views and sentiments of this meeting.

Voted, That Messrs. Hezekiah Winslow, Eleazer Wyer, Solomon Adams, Thomas Hammond, William Cutter, Levi Sawyer, Lemuel Gooding, John Nash, Seth Bird, James Rackleff, Nathaniel Crockett, and Josiah Dow, being one from each religious society in the city, be a committee to request the several perish committees not to permit any person to deliver Lectures on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, in their respective Meeting Houses.

Voted, That five thousand copies of the preamble, resolutions and proceedings of this meeting thereon, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be printed for distribution.

Voted, That Messrs. Wm. P. Preble, John Neal, and John Anderson be a committee to superintend the publishing and distribution of the proceedings of this meeting, and that among others, a copy be sent to each Governor of the States.

On motion of Mr. Jedediah Jewett,

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the officious interference of any foreigner with the domestic relations of any of the States, and we hope and earnestly request that every well disposed citizen of this city will so far respect the public feeling in this place, as not to afford any such person his countenance or support.

On motion of Mr Joel Hall,

Resolved, That we will not ourselves attend any avolition, meeting, and will use our utmost endeavors to prevent our friends and families from attending all such meetings.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and printed in the several newspapers in this city.

JOHN CHANDLER, Chairman.
RUFUS READ, Secretary.

Great Fire at New York.—The city papers state that the most destructive fire which has occurred there for the last 35 years broke out on Wednesday morning, in which property to the amount of $2,000,000 was destroyed. It commenced in Fulton and extended to Ann street, and consumed 30 or 40 valuable stores and dwelling houses, 21 of the finest printing offices, 11 binderies, including 13 publishing establishments of newspapers. Insurance at nineteen offices $218,000.—1000 persons male and female were thrown out of employ, and several lives lost.

MARRIED.

In Saco, by Rev. J. Atwell, Mr. James Lock to Miss Mary Townsend.

In Thomaston, Capt Enoch Eastman to Miss Harriet N. Washburn.

DIED.

In Augusta, Mrs Nancy, wife of Mr. Nelson Savage, aged 27.

In Eastport, Mrs Jane Harrington, aged about 87.

In Newport, Mrs Mary White, wife of Col. James White.

In Harmony, Miss Catharine Hallet, aged 16, formerly of Waterville.

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Old Iron Wanted!!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by,
S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris, Aug 25, 1835.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred, three dollars and fifteen cents, (if so much there be) including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, if necessary; for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of Administration and incidental charges. Said estate consists of about twelve or fifteen acres of intervale land, with a convenient dwelling house, stable, cabinet-maker's shop, &c. standing thereon, situated in said Livermore on the west side of Androscoggin River near Hillman's ferry in said town.—The widow's dower has been set out by metes and bounds, by commissioners appointed for that purpose and will be shewn at the time of sale.—Terms, cash on delivery of the deed, or undoubted security payable in thirty days. For further particulars, inquire of
REUEL WASHBURN, Adm'r.
Livermore, August 20, 1835. 3w2

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Buckfield, by Sydenham Bridgham of said Buckfield, a Stray Horse, taken in the enclosure of said Bridgham,—said horse is of a grey color, white mane and tail. The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded and take the same away.
SYDNEY SPOLDING
Aug. 14, 1835, *3w2

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 19th inst. a sucking mare colt of dark red color with a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe in her face The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away
ORISON RIPLEY.
Paris, August 21, 1835. 3w2

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term of J. W. HOBBS' ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 24TH instant. Instruction will be given in ALL THE BRANCHES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE; and that attention will be paid to each, which its importance and the interest of the pupils may require. Parents from a distance, who place their children under his instruction, may be assured of the strictest attention being paid to their advancement in the studies, in which they may be engaged.
TUITION, $2,50 and $3,00 a quarter.
Norway, August 6th, 1835. tf 52

JOEL C. VIRGIN,
PRACTITIONER AT LAW,
Bethel, Maine.
Reference, PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

WOOL WANTED,

BY the subscribers, 5000 lbs. WOOL, for which the highest Market price will be given.
Paris, Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Asa Thayer Jr., in Norway-Village, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

HUBBARD *and* HOWE.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a large and extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS, SATINETS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, LACES, RIBBONS, and FANCY ARTICLES of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
DANIEL S. HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE.
Norway, Aug. 12, 1835. tf 1

DR THAYES'S

GENUINE IMPROVED

Vegetable Family Pills,

For Sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, Aug. 11, 1831. 52

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises, on the 12th day of Sept next, at 2 o'clock P. M all the right, title, & interest which CYRUS ANDREWS has in and to a Lot or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, with the buildings thereon, the same on which the said Andrews now lives and occupies, containing fifty acres be the same more or less, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit. SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dept. Sh'ff
Paris, August 11, 1835. 3w52

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted, for which cash will be given.
Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

FLIPHALET DUNN,

late of Andover North Surplus, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
SAMUEL POOR.
Andover, June 23, 1835. 3w1

3000 YDS. of *all* WOOL FLANNEL, wanted by
Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

FOR sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c. &c.
About **8000** yds. SHEETING just rec'd.
Also, an extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICES which they will exchange for *Cash* or *Produce* on reasonable terms. ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
For sale as above 60,000 good SHINGLES, cheap.
Paris, Aug. 17, 1835. 4w1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mrs. C. B. WATERHOUSE will confer a favor by settling their accounts immediately. Those remaining unsettled the first day of September will be left with an Attorney for collection.
Paris, July 25, 1835. tf 50

Notice.

THE Second Term of the HIGH SCHOOL in this Village will commence on the 11th of August next. The Elementary branches of Education will form a prominent place in the School—Instruction will also be given in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and in the higher branches of Mathematics.
W. C. BALLARD, Instructor.
Norway, July 25, 1835. 3w50

DR. GRIFFITH'S

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by
S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, July 27, 1835.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE subscriber respectfully represents, that the county road leading from the southerly line of Township No. four in said county, through Township Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North Surplus to the town of Andover, all in said county, is greatly in want of repair, and inconvenient and unsafe for travellers:

He therefore prays, that after due notice, a Tax may be assessed upon said Townships Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North surplus, for the repair of said road, and that this Court would appoint an agent or committee to receive and expend the same in making the necessary and proper repairs on said road within said Townships. GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, by
JOSEPH G. COLE, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their session to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Townships Letter B. and C. and C. surplus, and Andover North Surplus, being unincorporated places, beg leave to represent, that the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Townships needs repairing, that there are settled on said Townships forty two families, and there are in the Magalloway River settlement, twenty three families, all of which have no other highway, and that the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said road from the North line of Andover to the line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and as in duty bound will ever pray.
THOMAS BRAGG, and 24 others

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern *Argus*, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said *Paris*, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris, in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer thereof, should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

From the Boston Morning Post.

"OF NO PARTY."

The last thing which should be made a subject of boasting, is, that one is of no party. It follows, that if you are of no party, you have no political opinions; for if you have the latter, they must incline you to one side or the other, in regard to the political measures of the day. If you are of no party, you are a political drone, destitute of all patriotic zeal, and perfectly willing that your country should be improving or degenerating, without lifting your finger to aid what you might beleive to be the cause of truth, liberty or justice—or you are a mean-souled being, fearful lest by avowing your principles you have actually adopted, it is your moral duty to endeavor to promulgate—whatever measures you do actually believe to be beneficial to the community, it is your moral duty to promote by your untiring endeavors. In vain will you plead as an excuse for your negligence, that you have not formed your political opinions. If your have arrived at the age of manhood, without informing your mind upon all the general principles of government and politics, you are a fool or an ignoramus, and deserve to be deprived of your birthright of liberty.—and if you continue in such ignorance, no thanks will be due to yourself if you do become a slave. By joining no party, therefore, you either tacitly acknowledge your ignorance of political matters, which is digraceful to you as a citizen of a republic, or your utter want of interest in the welfare of the nation, which is disgraceful to you as a moral being. Never boast of your indifference in regard to politics; as well might you boast of your indifference in regard to morals, or in regard to the welfare of your neighbor. There may be certain measures of both parties which you approve and condemn; but it is your duty to join with that party the majority of whose measures you approve, and the majority of whose principles are calculated, in your opinion, to promote the interest of the nation.

DAMAGE DONE BY WEEVILS.

We are informed that many farms in the upper part of Oxford County are suffering by an insect in their wheat, which they call the weevil. Some have cut down their fields to save the straw for fodder, the grain being too much damaged to make it any object to thrash it.

Whether the insect in question is in fact the weevil or any other, we hope those who are troubled with it will watch its movements, study its actions, and become so well acquainted with his habits as to know how to counteract it in future if possible.—*Maine Farmer.*

Them passengers what eat Gen, King's cherries and drank his pipe of Old Madeira, *duty free* are requested to walk up to the ballot box, and settle their *fare*.—*Maine Democrat.*

More Horrors.—The Louisvile Journal contains an extract from letter dated Cayuga, Miss. July 9.—The writer states that a plot was discovered in Port Gibson, to poison several familes. Two of the leaders in the plot were immediately arrested, and after they had confessed their guilt, were compeled to take their own poison. Both expired in ten minutes. The Port Gibson jail, the writer states, is filled with negroes; and adds by the way of postscrip, that 30 blacks have been hanged in Madison county.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS,

FROM A NEW TALE, ENTITLED 'THE GIPSEY.'

Round the idea of one's mother the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first sweet deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after-feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have known through life.—

Our passions and our wilfullness may lead us far from the object of our filial love, we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her counsels or her opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles among the tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the early period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of rememberance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we do not doubt she possessed. * *

It is a wonder that man even smiles; for there is something so strange and awful in the hourly uncertainly of our fate—in the atmosphere of darkness and insecurity that surrounds our existence—in the troops of dangers to our peace and to our being that ride invisible upon every moment as it flies—that man is as it were like a blind man in the front of a great battle, where his hopes and his joys are being swept down on every side, and in which his own existence must determinate at length, in some undefined hour, and some unknown manner;—and yet he smiles as if he were at a pageant! Where his smile the smile of faith and confidence in the great, good Being who sees the struggle and prepares the reward, he might smile unshaken indeed. But, alas! is it so?—I fear but seldom.

There are few things on earth more melancholly than when one is burdened with some evil news to see those whom it is destined to plunge into grief full of gay life and happiness enjoying the bright moments as if there were nothing but pleasure in the world. There is something awful in it. It brings home to our hearts the fearful fact that at the very instant when we are at the height of joy, some remote, unseen, unknown, unexpected agents may be performing acts destined to blast our happiness forever. There is something mysterious in it, too; for it shows us that at the very moment when our state is in reality the most miserable upon earth, we are often giving ourselves up to the most wild and rapturous gaiety, solely because some other tongue has not spoken in our ear a few conventional sounds which the inhabitants of another land would not understand, but which, as soon as they are spoken, plunge from the height of joy down into the depth of dispair. * * * * *

At a Court of Probate held at Waerford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

OLIVER STONE named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of AMARICA HAMLIN, Jr. late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said STONE, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fouth Tuesday of August instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELIHU BEAN, Administrator of the estate of JESSE BEAN, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

BENJAMIN FIFIELD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN H. FRYE, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Fifield give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ANNAURILLE R STONE, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN S. STONE, late of Jay, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

NANCY WHITCOMB, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID WHITCOMB, late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all person interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

SIMEON PEASE, Administrator of the estate of EDMUND TOMBS late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JESSE COOLIDGE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL M. KEEP, late of Jay, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should no be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

EBENEZER FESSENDEN,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIAH FESSENDEN,

Fryeburg, Aug 4, 1835. 3w52

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of SARAH GRISWOLD, Administratrix of the estate of OLIVER GRISWOLD, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-eight cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instant, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Regsiter.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford on the third day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of JACOB H. GREEN, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Wm RUSSELL, Jr. late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-two cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all person interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

LAURA McWAIN Administratrix of the estate of DAVID McWAIN, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented, her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the eighteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

LUTHER BRIGHAM,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ROSEMAN BRIDGHAM,

Waterford, Aug. 3, 1835. 52

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises in Gilead, in said county, on the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilead, as will produce the sum of four hundred dollars.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, with the buildings thereon, containing about seventy acres of land For further particulars apply to

NATHANIEL TYLER, *Administrator.*

Fryeburg Academy Grant. Aug. 3, 1835. 52

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, within and for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 12th day of September next, at the dwelling house of Ansel Cushman in Hebron, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest which Caleb Cushman, late of said Hebron, deceased, had in and to the homestead farm of which he died seized. Also pew No. 7, on the ground floor of the Baptist Meeting House in said Hebron.

GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr.

Exector of the last Will and Testament of Hebron, July 29, 1835.} [351] Caleb Cushman.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent, that the public accommodation requires that a new county road leading from the dwelling house of Samuel Barker, in Rumford, in said county, to Stowell's Mills in Paris, in said county, commencing at Concord River Bridge near said Samuel Barker's house, thence through Township No. Two, thence through the town of Bethel by the house of Amos Andrews to Hamlin's Gore, thence by the house of Peter Kimball to the line of Woodstock, thence to the out let of little Androscoggin River, and thence down said River to the line of Greenwood, thence down said river to the line of Paris, and thence down said River to the County road near said Stowell's Mills in Paris:—Or commencing at said Concord River Bridge in said Rumford, thence through said Number Two, Bethel, Hamlin's Gore to the foot of the Hill at a Bridge near the dwelling house of Joseph Whitman in Woodstock, aforesaid, thence easterly to the centre School-House in said Woodstock, thence by the house of Jesse Stevens in said Woodstock, thence to the house of Fox Swan in Paris, thence down the River to Stowell's Mills, or thence by the house of Mr. Dunham to the county road at the foot of Shaw's hill in saul Paris and thence to said Stowell's Mills. Wherefore your petitioners pray, your Honors, after due notice in the premises, to view said routes and locate the said new road in the place your Honors shall deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray, JAMES SMALL, & 37 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Barker in said Rumford on Tuesday the sixth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view and to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition & of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of each of said Towns and Townships, through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns and Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper published at Portland in the county of Cumberland by the Printer to the State, the first of said publications & each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer petition of said should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w51 Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,:: Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described land, situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1834, in the sums following, viz: In the Moshers and Haskell's Grant, so called, in the south part of the town.

Owner's Names supposed.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Del't highway Tax for 1833. $	Total. $
Formerly to J. Haskell, East end,	3		50	35	,91		,91
Amos Town, North end	3		50	38	,98		,98
do do	4		25	28	,72		,72
In the South part of the town, Philips Academy Grant, so called.							
Unk. formerly J. Merrill	12	2	23	26	,67		,67
John Darey, South part	5	2	50	70	1,82		1,82
Unknown,	1	3	100	12	,31		,31
do formerly to Stephen Sanborn,	5	2	80	60	1,56		1,56
In the North part of the Town, called Raymond's Grant.							
Unk. formerly Cobb,	9	2	100	12	,31	,62	,93
do	2	3	300	25	,65		,65
do	6	5	100	56	1,13	,16	1,29
Amos Town,	2	6	100	25	,65		,65
do	3	9	100	25	,65		,65
Unknown,	9	1	100	15	,39	,29	,68
do for'ly M'Lellen Elder,	8	4	100	30	,78		,78
do do to Riggs,	11	5	50	12	,31		,31
do	1	8	100	10	,26		,26
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
Amos Town,	1	7	100	22	,57		,57
Unk. form'y S. Purington,	11	1	100	29	,52		,52
Unknown,	2	5	100	25	,65	1,31	1,96
do	2	1	100	15	,39		,39
do	5	6	100	10	,26		,26

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood.

JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector of Greenwood.
Greenwood, July 27, 1835. 3w 51 *

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::::::Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of land in the town of Weld, Co. of Oxford, that the following lots of land in said town, are taxed for the year 1833, for State, County and Town Taxes, in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:

	No. of Range.	No. of No. Lots.	Acres.	Value. $	Taxes. $ c
Thos. Russell,	9	18	196	11	19
do	8	16	160	40	65 cr. 25c
Eastman lot, north part,	9	13	40	40	65
John Bowly,	1	9	100	50	81
J. Robertson,	3	4 10	125	50	81
Heirs of Samuel Rowson,	2	10, 11, 12,	425	225	5 50

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the 14th day of November next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of James Brown, in said Weld, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges.

MARMADUKE MASTERMAN.
Collector of Weld for 1833.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 30, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Lands, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent.*

**All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next. 48

BACK VOLUMES OF THE MUSEUM.

THE proprietor of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, has determined to dispose of the remaining sets of the back volumes at a very reduced price, *one half only* of the original subscription. He thus offers to Library Companies, Reading Rooms, and to gentlemen forming collections of books, an opportunity of purchasing twenty large and extremely valuable miscellaneous volumes, at a price far below their cost or value; an opportuny which must necessarily be of short duration, and which cannot occur again The following terms will not be deviated from if orders are received within the present year, 1835, beyond which period the proprietor will not be bound by the present notice.

1. Sets of twenty complete volumes will be supplied in numbers for $30 00 cash.

2. Sets of twenty complete volumes neatly half bound in blue or red morocco for $40.00 cash.

The purchaser who orders bound sets may have his or her name printed in gold on the back without any additional charge —The Museum consists of the best selections from the entire range of British periodical literature; Reviews, Essays, Tales, Poetry, &c., and it may emphatically be asserted that no periodical ever published retains its interest, or that the back volumes bear the same relative value as the Museum.

The back sets of twenty volumes remaining on hand are not numerous, and are rapidly going off. Address

ADAM WALDIE, *Philadelphia.*

$500 IN PRIZES.

THE publishers of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier—of which near twenty thousand copies are circulated—being anxious to render their paper as superior in the quality of its contents as it is already admitted to be surpassing in size and cheapness, offer the following premiums:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best *Essay on Newspapers*, their management and influence; with such suggestions as may be most likely to promote their usefulness and independence, secure the payment of bills, and advance generally the interests of publishers.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best *Original Tale*, which shall be throughout American in its subject, incidents, and sentiments; and which, in its moral and patriotic tendency, may be calculated to exercise the most salutary influence

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best series of familiar and popular *Medical Essays*, not exceeding thirteen in number, on the prevention and cure of diseases, and the promotion and preservation of Health; and, as connected with so important a subject, the evils arising from ignorance, error and quackery.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *National Song*; something worthy of the American muse, and that shall excite in the breast of the reader a glow of patriotic enthusiasm.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *Satirical Review* of the foreign travelers and scribblers of the Fiddler and Trollope school.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *Poem.*

The balance of Fifty Dollars will be reserved to defray the expense of furnishing a free subscription to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier to each unsuccessful candidate whose production may be deemed worthy of being published.

All communications intended for competition will be handed to the several Committees of examination on the first of January next, and the awards will be announced immediately thereafter. The Committee of Examination will consist of the first literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, whose names will be published with their decision. As usual, all articles received will become the property of the publishers. No communication taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution and to be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of August next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Levi Abbott, in Bethel, in said county, all the right in equity, which Asa Rowe of said Bethel, Joiner, has to redeem a certain piece or parcel of real estate, situated in said Bethel, near the Mills owned by Jesse Cross;—and on which is situated a tenement, formerly occupied by Moses T. Cross for a Fulling Mill A more particular descriptron of the premises to be given at the time and place of sale. AARON CROSS, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, July 13, 1835 3w51

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, April 27, 1835 tf is 37

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the enclosure of Nathaniel Eveleth, of New-Gloucester, about the middle of June last, a brown Mare about ten years old, with a seam in one of her hind feet. Any person who will return said mare to said Eveleth, or to Nehemiah Ryerson, of Jay, or give information to either where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded *6w49

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONSON, (Me.)
In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

Public Attention

IS most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—

Scrotula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physics known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a boule, or 6 bottles for $5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE,

which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and, by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] eōply.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, JULY 10, 1835.

The Land Agent will make selections of Land for all obtaining certificates under the Resolve of March 17th, 1835, who shall give him a written authority for that purpose previous to the first of January, 1836, at which time the plans and field notes will be ready for inspection.

A number of lots will be taken equal to the number for whom the Agent is authorized to select, which will be distributed to the respective individuals by lot.

All obtaining certificates previous to the first of January who do not choose to come into this arrangement will be permitted, after the selection as above, to choose any lots vacant at the time of their application, according to the date of their certificates. After all shall have been supplied who obtain certificates previous to the return of the plans and field notes, selections may be made of any lots vacant at the time the right is claimed, according to the dates of the certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent.